

KEYYE, R. [Coeillet, R.]; PRISYAZHNIKOV -VAL', V.S. [translator];
CHUMAK, S.A., redaktor; ZAHETSKIY, S.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva;
ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Cyclic study of percussive drilling. Translated from the
French] Issledovanie tsikla udarnogo burenija. Perevod s
frantsuzskogo V.S. Prisiazhnikova-Val'. Pod red. S.A.
Chumaka. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 85 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Boring)

SAKHOVALER, Abram Yul'yevich; SUYETIN, Georgiy Georgiyevich; KAZAKOV, B.Ye.,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZHETSKII, S.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva;
NADEJINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Mechanization of preparatory operations abroad] Mekhanizatsiya
prevedeniia podgotovitel'nykh vyrabotok za rubezhom. Moskva, Ugle-
tekhnizdat, 1956. 75 p.
(MLRA 9:12)
(Coal mines and mining)

ANDERSCH, O., zasluzhennyy deyatel' tekhniki Germanskoy Demokraticeskoy Respubliki; POZHEZHINSKIY, A.B., inzhener, redaktor; ZARETSKIY, S.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Concise manual on the briquetting of coal. Translated from the German] Kratko rukovodstvo po briketirovaniu uglei. Perevod s nemetskogo pod red. A.B.Pozhezhinskogo. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 99 p.
(Briquets (Fuel))

(MIRA 9:9)

ANDERSCH, O., zasluzhennyy deyatel' tekhniki Germanskoy Demokraticeskoy Respubliki; POZHEZHINSKIY, A.B., inzhener, redaktor; ZARETSKIY, S.Ye., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ya.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Concise manual on the briquetting of coal. Translated from the German] Kratkoe rukovodstvo po briketirovaniyu uglei. Perevod s nemetskogo pod red. A.B.Pozhezhinskogo. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 99 p.

(MLRA 9:9)

(Briquets (Fuel))

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9"

ZARETSKIY, U.I. [Zarets'kyi, U.I.]; OSTAPENKO, L.K.

From practices of the Berdichev Clothing Factory No.2. Leh.prom.
no.3:55-56 Je - Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1e. Berdichevskaya shveynaya fabrika.
(Berdichev--Clothing industry)

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ZARETSKIY, V. I.

79-2-21/64

AUTHORS: Vul'fson, N. S. , Zaretskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Dieckmann (Dikman)'s Reaction
(Issledovaniye v oblasti reaktsii Dikmana)
III. Cyclization of the Diethyl Ether of α -Methylpimelic Acid
(III.Tsiklizatsiya dietilovogo estera α -metilpimelinovoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 369 - 372 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cyclization of the diethyl ether of α -methylpimelic acid was described by Dieckmann (Dikman) (reference 1). He supposed that 2-methyl-6-carbethoxycyclohexanone is formed on that occasion, but it was not eliminated in a pure state. As a continuation of the investigation of the cyclization process of the unsymmetrical dicarboxylic acid ether (reference 2), according to Dikman, the authors wanted to determine the structure of the β -keto ether. The latter is produced by the cyclization of the diethylether of α -methylpimelic acid. The keto ether (I) is obtained as the only product. The formation of β -keto ether could not be determined. It is assumed that the exclusive formation of β -keto ether (I) in the cyclization is a consequence of the increased electron density at the α -carbon atom under the influence of the I-effect of the CH_3 group. This renders the dissociation of the proton and the formation of

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79-2-21/64

Investigations in the Field of Dieckmann (Dikman)'s Reaction . III. Cyclization
of the Diethyl Ether of α -Methylpimelic Acid

the organic anion, which are necessary for the cyclization, difficult. Summary: The authors investigated the cyclization of the diethyl ether of α -methylpimelic acid according to Dikman. It was shown that 2-methyl-6-carbethoxycyclohexanone is the primary reaction product ; the formation of 2-methyl-6-carbethoxycyclohexanone was not observed. The structure of 2-methyl-6-carbethoxycyclohexanone was confirmed by the production of 2,6-dimethylcyclohexanone which was obtained by methylation with methyl iodide and subsequent hydrolysis and decarboxylation. There are 13 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Organic Semiconductors and Dyes
(Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluprovodnikov
i krisitcley)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ZARETSKIY VI.

70-2-24/64

AUTHORS: Zaretskiy, V. I., Vul'fson, N. S.

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of Dikman's Reaction. (Issledovaniye v oblasti reaktsii Dikmana) IV. Cyclization of the Tetraethyl-ether of 2-Methylpentantetracarboxylic-1,1,5,5,-Acid (IV. Tsiklizatsiya tetratilovogo estera 2-metylpentantetrakarbonovoy-1,1,5,5-kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 380 - 391 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors continued the investigation of Dieckmann (Dikman)'s (reference 1) and investigated the cyclization of the tetraethyl-ether of 2-methylpentantetracarboxylic-1,1,5,5-acid (I). It became evident that in the presence of pulverized sodium in benzene the cyclization of tetraether (I) is not possible (the initial tetraether is regenerated). But in the presence of sodium ethylate in an alcohol solution it takes place. 3-methyl-2,6-dicarbethoxy-cyclohexanone (II) forms in a yield of 44,5 %. The cyclization is accompanied by a splitting off of diethylcarbonate (references 2, 3) which is formed during the distillation process of reaction products. The structure of the keto ether (II) is confirmed by the values of the elementary analysis, of the molecular refraction as well as by the formation of 3-methylcyclohexanone (III), ... a re-

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79-2-24/3:

Investigations in the Field of Dikman's Reaction. IV. Cyclization of the Tetraethylether of 2-Methylpentantetracarboxylic-1,1,5,5,-Acid

gult of its hydrolysis and the decarboxylation. The conditions of the latter correspond to those described in publications for this substance (references 4-6). The initial tetraethylether of 2-methylpentantetracarboxylic-1,1,5,5-acid (I) was obtained by the condensation of 1,3-dibromobutane with sodium diethyl malonate. In the interaction of the stoichiometric quantity of the anionic ester and the dibromide the yield of tetraether (I) amounted to 12,4%, although sodium bromide was obtained in a quantity of 30%. In the condensation of 1 Mol of 1,3-dibromobutane with 2 Mol of sodium diethyl malonate and in the presence of a large excess of anionic ester (1 Mol) the tetraether was obtained according to a method analogous to that by V. P. Gol'mov and B. A. Karanash (reference 7), with a yield of 36,9%. A further increase in the excess of malonic ester does not influence the yield of the condensation product. Conclusions: The cyclization of the tetraethylether of 2-methylpentantetracarboxylic-1,1,5,5-acid was investigated according to Dikman. It was shown that 3-methyl-2,6-dicarbethoxyhexane represents the primary reaction product. Its structure was confirmed by the production of 3-methylcyclohexanone with its ketone splitting. There are 11 references, 4 of which are slavic.

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79-2-24/6A

Investigations in the Field of Dikman's Reaction. IV. Cyclization of the Tetra-
ethylether of 2-Methylpentantetracarboxylic-1,1,5,5,-Acid

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Organic Semiproducts and Dyes,
Moscow
(Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polu-
produktov i krasiteley)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Vul'fson, N. S., Zaretskiy, V. I. SOV/79-28-7-41/64

TITLE: Investigation in the Field of Dikman's Reaction (Issledovaniye v oblasti reaktsii Dikmana) V. The Cyclisation of the Diethyl Ester of α -Carbethoxypimelic Acid (V. Tsiklizatsiya dietilovogo efira α -karbetokspimelinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr. 7,
pp. 1909 - 1914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the cyclization of the diethyl ester of α -carbethoxypimelic acid according to Dikman (Ref 1). Earlier they had shown that in the cyclization of this ester of α -methyl-pimelic acid 2 methyl-6-carbethoxycyclohexanone is formed without any doubt. Instead of the normally expected 2-carbethoxy-cyclohexanone (Formula II) with a simultaneous cleavage of the diethylcarbonate the authors in boiling xylene in the presence of powdery sodium obtained the 2,6-dicarbethoxycyclohexanone (III). It must be noticed that the cyclization of (I) with the same sodium in alcohol solution does practically not take place, while that of the tetraethylesters of the pentane- and

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Investigation in the Field of Dikmans Reaction. V. SOV/79-28-7-41/64
The Cyclisation of the Diethyl Ester of α -Carbethoxypimelic Acid

2-methyl-pentanetetracarboxylic acids-1,1,5,5 in sodiummethyleate alcohol solution is accompanied by a cleavage of the diethyl-carbonate and leads to the formation of the β -keto ester (III) (35%)(Ref 3) and 3-methyl-2,6-dicarbethoxycyclohexanone (44%). The formation of (III) can be explained by spatial difficulties. The structure of the compound (III) was proved by its methylation with methyl iodide to (IV) and (V) correspondingly, and after the hydrolysis and decarboxylation of the latter also by the formation of the known cyclohexanones (VI) and (VII). The initial product (I) was produced according to two methods. (Refs 4,5,6). There are 16 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova (Scientific Research Institute for Organic Semi-finished Products and Dyes, imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1956
Card 2/3

Investigation in the Field of Dikmans Reaction. V. S07/79-28-7-41/44
The Cyclisation of the Diethyl Ester of α -Carboethoxypimelic Acid

1. Ethyl esters--Chemical reactions 2. Acids--Chemical reactions

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Zaretskiy, V. I., Vul'fson, N. S. SOV/79-29-2-13/71

TITLE: Investigation in the Field of the Dikman Reaction (Issledovaniye v oblasti reaktsii Dikmana). VI. Cyclization of Diethyl Ester of α -Acetyl and α -Benzoyl Pimelic Acid (VI. Tsiklizatsiya dietilovogo efira α -atsetil- i α -benzoilpimelinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 416-421 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cyclization of α -acetyl (I) and α -benzoyldiethyl pimelate (II) according to Dikman is investigated here. The authors had already earlier shown that the cyclization of α -carbethoxydiethyl pimelate takes place unexpectedly on the non-substituted α -carbon atom and leads to 2,6-dicarbethoxycyclohexanone. It was of interest to clarify whether the cyclization (I) takes place on the substituted α -carbon atom in the direction to the formation of 2-carbethoxycyclo-hexanone (III) (with the cleavage of ethyl acetate) or of 2-acetylcyclo-hexanone (IV) (with the cleavage of diethyl carbonate) (Scheme 1). Actually, in the cyclization of (I) in boiling xylene in the presence of 1.4 g-at powdery sodium or 1.4 mol sodium ethylate, compound (III) in 52-57% yield is formed, in which connection ethyl acetate separates. In the reaction of 1.5 mol sodium ethylate in alcohol

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Investigation in the Field of the Dikman Reaction. VI. Cyclization of Diethyl
Ester of α -Acetyl and α -Benzoyl Pimelic Acid

SOV/79-29-2-13/71

solution, diethyl pimelate formed as chief product (V) in a yield of 35%, whereas the yield in (III), which separated in form of 2-phenyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-indazolene-3, amounted to only 6.5%. Compound (III) cleaves into (V) only to a small extent (3.1%), whereas (I), on boiling with the alcohol solution of 0.2 mol sodium ethylate it forms compound (V) (2.2% yield), and with 1 mol sodium ethylate it yields 56%. The formation of small quantities (III), on processing (I) with the alcohol solution of 1.5 mol sodium ethylate, can be explained by the cyclization of (V) which takes place in a low yield. The problem concerning the reaction mechanism in the presence of powdery sodium was solved with smaller quantities of sodium (0.9 g-at). Ethylacetate (27.3%), (V, 13.9%) and (III, 16%) proved to be the chief products in this connection. Thus, alcoholysis (I) appears as the first process stage in non-alcoholic medium, under formation of compound (V), which then cyclizes into (III). An interpretation of this alcoholysis is suggested and the investigation results obtained are used to set up a scheme of the cyclization mechanism of α -acetyl and α -benzoyldiethyl pimelate (Scheme 2).

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Investigation in the Field of the Dikman Reaction. VI. Cyclization of Diethyl Ester of α -Acetyl and α -Benzoyl Pimelic Acid

The structure of 2-carboethoxycyclohexanone (III) was confirmed by the synthesis of the known 2-phenyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindazolone-3 from cyclohexanone. There are 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (Scientific Research Institute for Organic Semiproducts and Dyes)

SUBMITTED: December 31, 1957

Card 3/3

5(3)

AUTHORS: Vul'fson, N. S., Zaretskiy, V. I. SOV/79-29-8-64/81

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Dickmann Ring Formation.
VII. Regrouping of 2-methyl-2-carbethoxycyclohexanone Forming
6-methyl-2-carbethoxycyclohexanone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2737-2738 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the publications confine themselves (Refs 1-5) to the description of the regrouping of the 2-carbethoxalkyl derivatives of the 2-carbethoxycyclohexanone, it was interesting for the authors to investigate the analogous regrouping of the 2-alkyl derivative starting from 2-methyl-2-carbethoxycyclohexanone (I). As it is known, the diethyl- α -methylpimelinate (Ref 6) the cyclization of which in boiling benzene in the presence of powdered sodium according to Dickmann yields, as previously reported (Ref 7), the compound (II), is easily formed when compound (I) is boiled in an alcohol solution of sodium ethylate (0,2 mol). However, under usual conditions diethyl- α -methyl-pimelinate (40%), the unchanged β -keto ester (I) (20%), and traces only of the β -keto ester (II) were obtained, whereas the boiling of 2-methyl-2-carbethoxycyclohexanone in xylene in the

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Investigations in the Field of the Dickmann Ring
Formation. VII. Regrouping of 2-methyl-2-carbethoxycyclohexanone Forming
6-methyl-2-carbethoxycyclohexanone

SOV/79-29-8-64/81

presence of sodium ethylate yields the regrouping forming compound (II) with a 42% yield (Scheme). It was found that diethyl- α -methylpimelinate does not cyclize in the alcohol solution of sodium ethylate, while its ring formation in boiling xylene in the presence of sodium ethylate proceeds smoothly and yields the compound (II) (54%). These facts as well as the formation of a large amount of α -methylpimelinate in the course of the attempt to carry out the regrouping of (I) in an alcohol medium which failed are convincing proof that the regrouping of (I) into the analogous 2,6-compound takes place by an opening of the ring and subsequent cyclization of the resulting diethyl- α -methylpimelinate. There are 8 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K. Ye. Voroshilova (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semi-finished Products and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

Card 2/2

ZARETSKIY, V. I.

Cand Chem Sci, Miss -- "Investigation of Dickman cyclization of diethyl esters of alpha-substituted pimelic acids". Moscow, Publishing House of the Acad of Sci USSR, 1961. 13 pp, 22 cm (Moscow Order of Lenin Chem-Technol Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev. Dept of Org Chem), 200 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 177, No 24275). [61-511397]

ZARETSKIY, V.I.; VUL'FSON, N. S.

Dieckman reactions. Part 8: Cyclization of the diethyl
ester of α -ethyl- α -carbethoxypimelic acid. Zhur. ob. khim.
31 no. 2:484-490 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Heptanedioic acid) (Cyclization)

VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZARETSKIY, V.I.; DOMANINA, O.N.

Synthesis of ethyl- β -carbethoxyethyl ester of malonic acid. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:709 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Malonic acid)

VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZARETSKIY, V.I.; CHETVERIKOVA, L.S.

Thin layer chromatography of natural coumarins and furanocoumarins.
Izv. AN SSSR. ser.khim. no.8:1503-1505 Ag. '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Coumarin) (Chromatographic analysis)

VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZARETSKIY, V.I.

Dieckmann reaction. Reakts. org. soed. 12:7-257 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Dieckmann condensation)

VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZARETSKIY, V.I.; ZAIKIN, V.G.

Mass spectrometric study of natural coumarins. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser. khim. no.12:2215-2218 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZARETSKIY, V.I.; PUCHKOV, V.A.; ZAIKIN, V.G.; SHKROB, A.M.;
ANTONOV, V.A.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M., akademik

Mutual transformations of cyclols and cyclodepsipeptides studied
by the method of fragmentary mass spectrometry. Dokl. AN SSSR
153 no.2:336-339 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

VUL'FSON, N.S.; TORGOV, I.V.; ZARETSKIY, V.I.; LEONOV, V.N.; ANANCHENKO, S.N.;
ZAIKIN, V.G.

Mass spectrometric determination of the configuration of epimeric
tert. alcohols in the D-homosteroid series. Izv.AN SSSR.
Ser.khim. no.1:184-186 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ZARETSKIY, V.I.; VUL'FSQN, N.S.

Methylation of 3-methyl-2,6-dicarbetoxyhexane. Zhur.ob.khim. 34
no.1:276-277 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ZARETSKIY, V.I.; VUL'FSON, N.S.

Synthesis of diethyl ester of α,β -dimethoxyacrylic acid.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no. 5-925-926 My '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soedinenii an SSSR.

VUL'FSON, N.S.; ZARETSKIV, V.I.

Dieckmann reaction. Part 12: Cyclization of diethyl esters of
 β -carbethoxy-and β,β -dicarbethoxyadipic acid. Zhur. ob. khim.
34 no. 3:828-832 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP5011025

UR/0079/64/034/011/4655/3659

B

AUTHOR: Zaretskij, V. I.; Vul'fson, N. S.; Chetverikova, L. S.; Zaikin, V. G.

TITLE: Mass spectroscopic investigation of heterocyclic compounds. Structure of pemorisin--a new natural hydroxycoumarin, isolated from *Peucedanum Morisonii* Bess

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 11, 1964, 3655-3659

TOPIC TAGS: heterocyclic base compound, mass spectroscopy, botany, pharmacognosy, pharmacology

Abstract: A new hydroxycoumarin -- pemorisin -- has been isolated from the roots of Morison's brimstone-wort (*Peucedanum Morisonii* Bess., family Umbelliferae). A mass spectrometric fragment analysis established that pemorisin is 7-hydroxy-8-(3'-methylene-7'-methyloctene-6'-yl-1')-coumarin. The infrared and ultraviolet spectra of the compound are also cited and compared with those of derivatives and analogs. Orig. art. has 7 formulas and 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, OP

SUBMITTED: 29Jul63

OTHER: 001

JPRS

NO REF Sov: 002

Card 1/1

ZARETSKIY, V.I.

Synthesis of trialkyl esters of orthopropionic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim.
(MIRA 17:2)
37 no.1:218-220 Ja '64.

VUL'FSO^N, N.S.; ZARGUSKIY, V.I.; ZAIKIN, V.G.

Mass spectrometry of natural furanocoumarins. Dokl. AN SSSR
155 no. 5:1104-1107 Ap '64. (KIRA 17:5)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedinenii AN SSSR. Predstavlene
akademikom M.M. Shemyakinym.

PREOBRYZHENSAYA, M.N.; ORLOVA, L.M.; SAVEL'YEVA, I. ; KISIM, A.V.;
ZARETSKIY, V.I.; VUL'FSON, N.S.; SUVOROV, N. .

Synthesis and study of racemic indolemycin and isoindolemycin
acids. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.3:611-614 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze i Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy
AN SSSR. Submitted May 4, 1965.

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Card 1/1 400

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ZARETSKIV, V.L.; VUL'FSOM, N.S.; ZAIKIN, V.G.; KISIN, A.V.; SHKROB, A.M.;
ANTONOV, V.K.; SHENYAKIN, M.M.

Mass spectrometric study of cyclols containing aromatic rings.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.11:2076-2079 N '64 (NIRA 18:1)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ZARETSKIY, V. I.; VUL'FSON, N.S.; SADOVSKAYA, V.I.; ANANCHENKO, S.N.; TORGOV, I.V.

Mass spectrometry of D-homoequilenin, D-homoeстерone, and their stereoisomers. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:385-388 S '64. (MIRA 17410)

I. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.

ZARETSKIY, V.K.

How we organized the work of students in a Communist Youth League
camp. Politekh. obuch. no.4:38-41 Ap '58. (MIREA 11:3)

1. Oleninskaya srednyaya shkola Kalininskoy oblasti.
(Communist Youth League)
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

ZARETSKIY, V.K.

First steps in the use of practical applications in the process
of teaching geography. Geog.v shkole no.1:50-54 Ja-F '54.
(MLRA 7:1)
(Geography--Study and teaching)

L 65019-61 En(1) 56

ACC NR:	AR6032150 (N)	SOURCE CODE:	UR/0398/66/000/006/B016/B016
AUTHOR:	<u>Vargin, M. N.; Zaretskiy, V. K.</u>		
TITLE:	A study on the interaction of the soil and mooring installations in large models		
SOURCE:	Ref. zh. Vodnyy transport, Abs. 6B101		
REF SOURCE:	Nauchn. tr. Upr. uchebn. zavedeniy M-va morsk. flota SSSR, v. 1, 1965, 44-48		
TOPIC TAGS:	soil, structural engineering, <u>soil mechanics</u> , mooring, quay		
ABSTRACT:	A description of a method for conducting experiments on large models of quays is given and the analysis of some of the obtained results is presented. The problems studied were: the pattern of the distribution of the ground pressure along the height of the wall, the vertical and horizontal pressures and the general ground pressure against the wall, the friction angle of the ground against the contact surface of the structure, the form of the slide surface, and the stress in the ground. Studies were conducted using a ~ 2.0-m-high rigid vertical wall. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 reference items. [Translation of abstract]		
SUB CODE:	13/ Card 1/1	UDC:	624.131.3

ZARETSKIY, V.N.

Studying the characteristics of microclimate in the areas of new
construction projects in Leningrad. Vest. IGU 19 no.18:130 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ZARETSKIY, V.T., fel'dsher

Outpatient registration files at feldsher and feldsher-midwife centers, Fel'd. i akush. 24 no. 12:56 D '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Korytnyanskiy fel'dshersko-akusherskiy punkt Odesskoy oblasti.
(ODESSA PROVINCE--HOSPITALS--OUTPATIENT SERVICES)

ZARETSKIY, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; BELYAYEVA, V.F., red.; PETROVA,
N.K., tekhn. red.

[Electrokymography] Elektrokymografiia. Moskva, Medgiz,
1963. 290 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Electrokymography)

PETROVSKIY, B.V. (Moskva, ul.Gor'kogo, d.56, kv.100); ZARETSKIY, V.V.

Electrokymography and X-ray cinematography in topic diagnosis of
chronic cardiac aneurysms. Grud. khir. 3 no.1:47-56 Ja-F '61.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof.B.V.Petrovskiy)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(ELECTROKYMOGRAPHY) (AORTIC ANEURYSMS) (CINEFLUOROGRAPHY)

PETROVSKIY, B.V. (Moskva, ul. Gor'kogo, 56, kv.100); ZARETSKIY, V.V.

Some aspects of the surgical treatment of chronic constrictive pericarditis. Grud.khir. 1 no.1:76-86 Ja-J '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova (dir. - prof. B.V. Petrovskiy).

(PERICARDITIS)

PETROVSKIY, B.V., prof.; KRYLOV, V.S., doktor med. nauk; ZARETSKIY, V.V.,
kand. med. nauk; RABKIN, I.Ye., kand. med. nauk

Abdominal aortography. Vest. khir. 89 no.10:3-12 0 '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy). Adres avtora: Moskva, G-48, Pirogovskaya d.2/6 1-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

BAKULEV, A.N., akademik; BUNYATYAN, A.A., kand. med. nauk;
BURAKOVSKIY, V.I., doktor med. nauk; BUYANOV, V.M., dots.;
GULYAYEV, A.V., prof.; ZARETSKIY, V.V., doktor med. nauk;
IVANOV, V.A., prof.; KOLESNIKOV, S.A., prof.; LOBACHEV,
S.V., prof.; LOPUKHIN, Yu.M., prof.; MURATOVA, Kh.N., doktor
med. nauk; PETROVSKIY, B.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.;
SAVEL'YEV, V.S., prof.; SERGEYEV, V.M., doktor med. nauk;
SOLOV'YEV, G.M., prof.; SOLOV'YEVA, I.P.; BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.,
red.

[Multivolume manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khi-
rurgii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.6. Pt.1. 1965. 577 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy).

AVERKO-ANTONOVICH, L.A.; KIRPICJNICKOV, P.A.; ZARETSKIY, Ya.S.; FRIDLAND, V.M.;
PROKHOROV, V.S.; RASPOPOVA, L.V.; Prinimala uchastiye: ZUBKOVA, T.P.

Production of colored thickol sealing materials. Kauch. i rez. 24
no.9:20-23 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

FISHER, A.Ya.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALFER'YEVA, N.A., inzh.; KVURG, O.S.,
inzh.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.I., inzh.; YEVSEYEV, M.S., master

Liquation refining of lead by means of aluminum. Trudy
Giprotsvetmetobrabotka no.20:305-315 '61 (MIRA 15:2)
(Lead—Metallurgy)

GUBENSKIY, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; NORDSHTREM, Yelena Emil'evna; UDAL'TSOV,
A.N., glavnyy red.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.

[Corrosion protection of the inner surface of pipes] Protivo-
korrozionnaya zashchita vnutrennei poverkhnosti trub. Moskva.
In-t tekhniko-ekon.inform., 1956. 12 p. (Informatsiya o nauchno-
issledovatel'skikh rabotakh. Tema 23, no.I-56-47) (MIRA 11:2)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Pipe, Steel)

SIREYDER, Aleksandr Viktorovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; LAYNER, V.I.,
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retezent; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M., kand.
tekhn.nauk, retezent; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., red.izd-va;
ISLENT'Yeva, P.G., tekhn.rod.

[Oxidation of aluminum and its alloys] Oksidirovaniye aliuminiia
i ego splavov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 220 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Aluminum) (Metallic films)

21645

18.8300 1454, 1208

S/137/61/000/003/067/069
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Salem, R. R., Zaretskiy, Ye. M., and Klinov, I. Ye.

TITLE: On the problem of low carbon steel crevice corrosion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1961, 55, abstract 31421
("Tr. Mosk. in-ta khim. mashinostroeniya", 1960, v. 22, 63-74)

TEXT: The authors attempted to apply the polarographical method of analysis for studying crevice corrosion of low carbon steel in 0.5 n NaCl solution. Quantitative data are obtained on the distribution of O₂ dissolved along the crevice length depending on time. The authors advance the hypothesis on the mechanism of metal corrosion in the gap for the case when a contact with the metal in the volume is absent. The dependence of the rate of metal corrosion in the gap on the surface of the contacting metal in the electrolyte volume was established. There are 10 references.

Ye. L.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/020/60/135/004/029/037
B004/B056

AUTHORS: Zaretskiy, Ye.M., Katser, I.M., and Petrova, O.A.

TITLE: Effect of Corrosion Inhibitors Upon Corrosive and Mechanical Wear

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 4, pp. 890 - 892

TEXT: The wear of steel under conditions where corrosive and mechanical effect are of the same order of magnitude is discussed in the present paper. This case occurs on wet spinning of flax. It was the aim of the present work to reduce corrosive and mechanical wear caused by Moscow tap water in 4x13 type nitrided steel by means of corrosion inhibitors. Experiments were made at 40°C in a X2M (Kh2M) device, in which a disk of high-speed steel revolved in an electrolyte and formed a hole in the specimen. Speed was 600 rpm in all experiments at a load of 2.25 kg. First, the effect of cathodic and anodic polarization was examined. A Platinum foil served as second electrode. Results are compiled in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the result of the action of anodic and cathodic inhibitors. Addition of sodium hexametaphosphate reduced wear by 25%. The authors thank . . .

Card 1/3

Effect of Corrosion Inhibitors Upon
Corrosive and Mechanical Wear

S/020/60/135/004/029/037
B004/B056

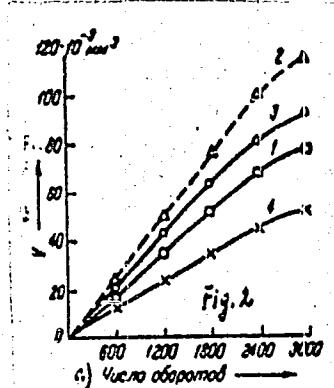
M.A.Babichev for his advice. There are 2 figures and 9 refer-
ences: 8 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vspomogatel'nykh izdeliy
i zapasovykh detaley k tekstil'nому oborudovaniyu (Scientific-
ic Research Institute of Accessories and Spare Parts of
Textile Equipment)

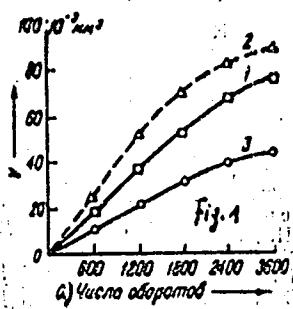
PRESENTED: June 24, 1960 by P.A.Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1960

Card 2/3



S/020/60/135/004/029/037
B004/B056



Legend to Fig. 1. 1: without polarization; 2: with anodic polarization,

$D_a = 1 \text{ ma/cm}^2$; 3: with cathodic polarization, $D_c = 0.1 \text{ ma/cm}^2$; a) rpm;

V - wear in mm^3 .

Legend to Fig. 2. 1: without addition; 2: with 500 mg/l sodium nitrite;

3: with 500 mg/l water glass; 4: with 200 mg/l sodium hexametaphosphate;

a) rpm; V - wear in mm^3 .

Card 3/3

KROVIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich BAKHVALOV, G.T., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
ZARETSKIV, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA,
M.S., red.iud-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[New coatings and electrolytes in electroplating] Novye pokrytiia
i elektrolyty v gal'vanotekhnike. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962.
134 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Electroplating) (Electrolytes)

S/14/62/000/006/005/003
DO40/D112

AUTHORS: Moskvicheva, A.F., Engineer; Zaretskiy, Ye.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Klinov, I.Ya., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Corrosion of Kh17 type steels in acetic acid
Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no.6, 1962, 23-26

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no.6, 1962, 23-26

TEXT: Nickel-free and low-nickel chromium steels X17 (Kh17), X17H (Kh17N), X17H2 (Kh17N2) and X17H5 (Kh17N5) were tested for corrosion in order to find whether they could replace 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with 8-9.5% Ni for making acetic-acid containers. Rolled sheet steel specimens were tested at 30°C in 15 to 98% solutions of acetic acid in water; the tests included measurements of electric potential. The article includes a detailed description of the experiments and graphs of the obtained data, as well as the chemical compositions of all tested steels, including 1Kh18N9T.

Card 1/2

Corrosion of Kh17 type steels . . . S/184/62/000/006/005/008
DO40/D112

All tested Kh17 type steels proved resistant to acetic acid in varying degrees. Kh17N steel, containing 0.06% C, 0.58% Mn, 0.36% Si, 17.82% Cr, 1.06% Ni, 0.025% P, 0.009% S, was found to be highly corrosionproof, and thus a suitable substitute for 1Kh18N9T steel. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 4 figures and 8 tables on centerfold.

Card 2/2

S/790/62/000/000/005/005

AUTHORS: Zaretskiy, Ye. M., Yershova, T. I., Kabanova, T. S.**TITLE:** Study of the corrosion resistance of sheets of the alloy MA3 with metallic protective cladding.**SOURCE:** Korroziya i zashchita metallov; sbornik statey. Ed. by V. P. Batrakov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1962, 180-194.

TEXT: The paper describes an investigation of means for the protection of the stress-corrosion-cracking-prone Mg-alloy sheet metal MA3 which contains appx. 6% Al, 1% Zn, and 0.3% Mn and which cannot be rendered stress-corrosion-cracking-resistant by any of the heat treatments that are effective with most of the Al alloys. The present tests prove that protective cladding with MA1 alloy (appx. 1.5% Mn, remainder Mg), having a thickness of appx. 10% of the core thickness, affords satisfactory corrosion protection under stress in a 0.5M NaCl + 0.05M K₂Cr₂O₇ solution, in fresh-water spray, and in atmospheric conditions (see also Logan, Hugh L., and Hessing H., NBS, J. Res., v. 44, no. 3, 1950, 233; Siebel, G., Jahrbuch d. dtsch. Luftfahrtforschung, v.1, 1937, 528; Symposium of Stress-Corrosion Cracking, ASTM, 1944). The tests with the MA1-cladded MA3 materials were paralleled by like tests with MA3 covered with a layer of electrolytically deposited Zn. Photographs of etched microsections of the cladded materials are accompanied by an explanation of the peculiar difficulties encountered in etching, attributable to the protective action of the MA1 cladding. Test results (hours to stress-corrosion-cracking inception) are Card 1/2

Study of the corrosion resistance of sheets ...

S/790/62/000/000/005/005

tabulated for the intensively corrosive $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution, a 0.001M NaCl solution buffered to pH 6.8 by a mixture of Na monophosphate and diphosphate, fresh-water spray, and an industrial-district atmosphere. Tests were made to determine the effect of accidental damage to the cladding layer on the corrosion resistance of the whole. For that purpose 15-mm-long gaps, 0.5, 1, and 3 mm wide, were produced in the cladding by exposure to 10% HNO_3 , with the remainder of the specimen protected by an AK-20 glue layer. Tests of such specimens in fresh-water spray showed that the exposure of the core material reduces the stress-corrosion resistance of the cladded material noticeably (test results tabulated). The result is appreciable even with the narrowest cladding gap; it grows with gap width. Work-hardened specimens are more sensitive than annealed specimens. Longitudinally-cut rolled specimens are more corrosion-resistant than transversely-cut specimens. An electrolytically deposited and subsequently passivated Zn facing of MA3 does not exert any effect on the stress-corrosion cracking of the alloy in either the highly corrosive solution or the fresh-water spray tested. There are 6 figures, 7 tables, and 7 references (3 Russian-language Soviet, 1 Russian-language translation of a German book, 2 German, one of which also is available in English, and 1 English-language USA cited in the text of the abstract).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 2/2

ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KABANOVA, T.S.

Possible protection of magnesium alloys by cladding. Zhur.prikl.-
khim. 35 no.12:2645-2653 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Magnesium alloys--Corrosion) (Metal cladding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9

Arrehenius equation / Knorr-steel
temperature and salinities of various

that the rate of heat transfer is constant with time with the conditions

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9"

the range of 20 to 1000 were determined for each type of steel. DTIIC, ARB, has:
12 figures, 2 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

DISSEMINATE: CO

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MI, GC

MOSKVINICHVA, A.P.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.; KLINOV, I.Ya.

Electrochemical and corrosion characteristics of stainless
steel with a reduced nickel content in acetic acid solutions.
Trudy MIKHM 28:21-37 !64. (MIRA 1981)

L 19360-66 EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) MJW/JD/NB

ACCESSION NR: A15012205

UR/3078/64/028/000/0091/0104

90
18
21

AUTHOR: Pakhomov, V. S.; Zaretskiy, Ye. M.; Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor)

TITLE: Influence of the temperature and concentration of nitric acid solutions on the steady-state potentials of type Kh17 stainless steels

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korroziya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 91-104

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, steel corrosion, nitric acid corrosion, steady state potential, chromium steel, electrode potential, steel passivation / Kh17 steel

ABSTRACT: The behavior of chromium stainless steels Kh17, Kh17N, 1Kh17N2, and Kh17NS and steel Kh18N9T (for comparison) was studied in solutions of 5, 10, 20, 40, and 58 wt. % HNO₃ at 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100°C. The apparatus designed and constructed for the measurement of the steady-state potentials is fully described. The kinetic curves of the electrode potentials of spontaneous dissolution in nitric acid solutions shift monotonically toward the positive side with time. The time required for the establishment of steady-state potentials decreases with increasing acid concentration and rising temperature. A similar relationship was

L 19360-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5012205

observed for the establishment of constant corrosion rates of these steels. In 5-20% HNO₃, the steady-state potentials of the steels become more positive (noble); in 58% HNO₃, they become slightly less positive. In passing from dilute to concentrated HNO₃ solutions, the enabling influence of temperature on the potentials declines. In the region of transpassivation, a lesser influence of temperature on the potentials was noted than in the region of passivation. A mechanism is proposed which accounts for these differences in the influence of temperature. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow
Institute of Chemical Machine Building)

SUBMITTED: CO

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IC

NO REF Sov: 017

OTHER: 010

Corrosion 44, 55, 15

Card 2/2 BG

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9"

the negative was - 1000

negative received Moscow

negative received Moscow

exp date: ND.

1000

No ref by:

TIER: 100

2/2

ZARETSKIY, Ye.M.

Corrosion cracking of the Mg-Al-Zn-Mn alloy in various media.

Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.7 1504-1512 Ju '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

I. 58564-65 EIT(e)/EMP(1)/EPR/EMP(t)/EMP(b) Ps-4 IUP(c) JN

ACCESSION NR: AP5017882

UR/0286/65/000/011/0163/0163

29
B

AUTHOR: Zaretskiy, Ye. M.

TITLE: A method for sealing oxide films on aluminum alloys. Class 48, No. 93152

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1955, 163

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemistry, anodic protection, anodization, aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The invention relates to a method for sealing anodized aluminum oxide films. According to the invention, the article is heated in hot (100°C) water for 20 min. Then it is washed with water containing 1 g/l of borax to the water along with nitric acid until a pH of 3.7-5.5 is reached. 2. A modification of this method in which the films are sealed in water containing caustic soda and acetic acid or sodium acetate and acetic acid with a 1-10 g/l concentration of acetic acid.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

L 50561-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017882

SUBMITTED: 22Nov49

NO REF Sov: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: GC, MM

AMM
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9

ZARETSKIY, Ye.Ye.

Technical and economic characteristics of linear electron
accelerators. Trudy IPI no.244:59-65 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9"

ZAREV, Kirill D.

Growth of prosperity among the workers of the Bulgarian People's
Republic. Sots. trud. 4 no. 10:52-57 O '59 (MLRA 13:3)
(Bulgaria--Labor and laboring classes)
(Economic conditions)

LIVSHITS, A.S.; ZARITSKIY, V.N.

Measuring the bead alignment of electrically welded pipes. Iss.
tekhn.no.5:74-75 S.O '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Pipe, Steel--Welding)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9

ZARETSKII, V. S.

Trial run of the semiplant installation for burning
gypsum in a suspended condition at the Moscow alabaster
plant. S. A. Krzbeninckii and V. S. Zaretskii. Strudel.
Materialy 1938, No. 6, 24-37. E. E. Stefanowsky

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9

ZARETSKIY, Yu.K.

Calculating strip footings on a nonlinear, deformed, and nonuniform foundation. Osn., fund. i mekh.grun. 7 no.1:10-14 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963820012-9"

PETROVSKIY, B.V., prof. (Moskva, ul. Gor'kogo, d.56, kv.100); RAEKIN, I.Kh.;
BELIYAKOVA, L.I.; ZARETSKIY V.V.; KOZLOV, I.Z.

X-ray diagnosis of cardiac aneurysms. Vest.rent.i rad. 36 no.3:3-9
(MIRA 14:5)
My-Je '61.

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Kovanov);
(CARDIAC ANEURYSMS)

SOLOV'YEV, G.M., kand.med.nauk (Moskva, G-270, ul.Frunzenskiy val.d.16);
MALIMOVSKIY, N.N., kand.med.nauk; ZARETSKIY, V.V., kand.med.nauk
(Moskva)

Diagnosis of a defect of the interauricular and interventricular septa.
Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 1:10-15 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. B.V. Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenira
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(HEAT--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (HEART--RADIOGRAPHY)

PETROVSKIY, B.V. (Moskva, ul. M.Gor'kogo, d. 56, kv. 100); ZARETSKIY, V.V.

Differential diagnosis of mitral defects. Vest.khir. 81
no.11:28-33 N '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki imeni A.V.Martynova
(dir. - prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(MITRAL VALVE--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ZARETSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Quantitative electrokymography. Klin.med. 37 № 7:92-95
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof.B.V.Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena
Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Schenova.
(KYMOGRAPHY)

ZAKETSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Electrokymography in topical diagnosis of adhesive pericarditis.
Klin.med.-36 no.1:67-72 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kliniki gospital'noy khirurgii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(PERICARDITIS, diag.

electrokymography in constrictive dis. (Rus)

(KYMOGRAPHY

electrokymography in diag. of constrictive pericarditis (Rus)

ZARETSKIY, V.V., Cand Med Sci —(diss) "Topical diagnosis and surgical therapy of compressing pericarditis". Moscow, 1958. 22 pp. (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst in I.M.Sechenov). 200 copies. (VL, 32-58, 107).

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol. 1/11 Cardiovas. Dis. Nov 57

3095. ZARETSKY V. V. *Topical diagnosis of adhesive pericarditis (Russian text)*
Khirurgija 1957, 5 (120-131) Graphs 2 Illus. 5

The diagnostic value of heart catheterization in presence of experimentally induced adhesive and exudative pericarditis was tested in experiments on 28 dogs. The method of 'selective angiography' was developed in order to reveal the presence and the degree of stricture of the openings of the superior and inferior vena cava. Heart catheterization, selective angiocardiography and electrokymography were successfully used in topical diagnosis of adhesive processes of the pericardium in 20 patients with adhesive pericarditis. As a result of confirmation of the diagnosis the least dangerous and the most effective surgical operations were performed on these patients. (XVIII, 9)

ZABETSKIY, V.V.

Electrokymography in the diagnosis of heart disease. Report No.2.
Klin.med. 35 no.10:123-132 O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz kafedry gospit'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta.

(KYMOGRAPHY,
electrokymography, diag. value (Bus))

PITROVSKIY, B.V., prof. (Moskva, ul. Gor'kogo, d.56, kv.100); ZAHETSKIY, V.V.,
kand.med.nauk

Surgical treatment of chronic exudative pericarditis. Nov.khir.arkh.
no.6:3-8 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii 1-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Petrovskiy).
(PERICARDITIS) (HEART--SURGERY)

ZARETSKIY, V.V. (Moskva)

Electrokymography; a preliminary report. Klin.med. 35 no.3:62-70
Mr '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy khirurgii pediatriceskogo fakul'teta
(zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Petrovskiy) II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(KYMOGRAPHY
electrokymography, technic (Rus))

ZARETSKIY, V.V.

Topical diagnosis of adhesive pericarditis [with summary in English].
Khirurgia 33 no.5:126-131 Ky '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Is kafedry fekul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent
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(PERICARDITIS, ADHESIVE, diag.
topical diag., technics (Rus))

ZARETSKIY, Ya.S.; RASPOPOVA, L.V.; AVECHKO-ANTONOVICH, L.A.;
PRIDLAND, V.M.; KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; TAGANTSEV, A.V.

New thiokol sealers for the construction industry. Stroi.
mat. 10 no.3:8-9 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041799

S/0080/64/037/007/1504/1512

AUTHOR: Zaretskiy, Ye. M.

TITLE: Stress corrosion of Mg-Al-Zn-Mn alloy in various media

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 7, 1964, 1504-1512

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium MA3 alloy, AISI AZ61 alloy, zinc containing alloy, magnesium aluminum alloy, manganese containing alloy, alloy stress corrosion susceptibility, stress corrosion, corrosion rate, alloy cathodic polarization, alloy anodic polarization

ABSTRACT: The stress corrosion and corrosion rate of MA3-type magnesium alloy, containing 6.53% Al, 0.80% Zn, 0.31% Mn, 0.09% Fe, 0.07% Cu, and 0.014% Si in solutions of various concentrations of H_2SO_4 , Na_2CO_3 , $NaCl$, and $NaCl + K_2Cr_2O_7$, and in distilled water has been investigated. Test specimens were cut from rolled alloy sheets 1.2mm thick. Those for the stress corrosion tests (160 x 15mm) were stress relieved at 420°C for 3 hr and then bent into loops; the tests were terminated with the appearance of the first crack. All tests were

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conducted at $25 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. It was found that the susceptibility of the MA3 alloy to stress corrosion is determined to a considerable extent by the amount of the corroded metal and by the uniformity of corrosion attack. With an increasing concentration of sulfuric acid, the weight loss of the MA3 alloy increases, while its susceptibility to stress corrosion first increases and then decreases. Intense corrosion but no cracking occurs at the 0.4—0.5-n concentration of H_2SO_4 . The alloy susceptibility to stress corrosion and the rate of corrosion in Na_2CO_3 solutions are the lowest at about a 0.05-n concentration. In NaCl solutions the MA3 alloy susceptibility to stress corrosion and the corrosion rate increase continuously with increasing NaCl concentration. With a $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ concentration of 0.025 mol in the NaCl solution, the alloy susceptibility to stress corrosion is at its highest, decreasing at higher concentrations. At a sufficiently high concentration (unspecified) the stress corrosion stops. With $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ additions to a 0.01 mol NaCl solution, the weight loss first increases and then decreases; it decreases continuously, however, in more concentrated NaCl solutions. A solution of 0.5 mol $\text{NaCl} + 0.05$ mol $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ is recommended for the express determination of the susceptibility of magnesium alloys to stress corrosion. Both cathodic and anodic polarization of

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IA3 alloy are quite high in a $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution, but are insignificant in 0.5 mol NaCl solutions. Accelerated stress corrosion of magnesium alloys in NaCl solutions with additions of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ appears to result from the localization and, consequently, intensification of corrosion attack, and also from concentration of stresses at the bottom of the minute corrosion centers formed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

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NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 004

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KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Review of the book "Inhibitors of the corrosion of metals"
by I.N. Putilova, S.A. Balezin, V.P. Barannik. Reviewed by I.IA.
Klinov, E.M. Zaretskii. Khim. mash. no.2:47-48 Mr-Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Putilova, I.N.) (Balezin, S.A.)
(Barannik, V.P.)

KLINOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZARETSKIY, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.

Review of the book: "Corrosion and the protection of metals. Calculations".
Reviewed by I.IA. Klinov, E.M. Zaretskii. Khim. mash. no.6:47 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:3)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

S/081/61/000/011/018/040
B105/B203

AUTHORS: Salem, R. R., Zaretskiy, Ye. M., Klinov, I. Ya.
TITLE: Slit corrosion of low-carbon steel
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 11, 1961, 290-291,
abstract 11W160 (Tr. Mosk. in-ta khim. mashinostr., 1960
22, 63-74)

TEXT: The authors studied the distribution and diffusion of O_2 dissolved in the electrolyte in slits formed by metal with inert surface, and clarified the distribution of corrosions inside the slit with respect to position and time. They used for their experiments carbon steel of the type G.3 (St. 3), and an air-saturated 0.5 N NaCl solution as corrosive medium. To prevent thermal convection, the experiments were made at constant temperature. The investigations showed that O_2 was mainly consumed in the first 30 min from the start of immersing the specimen in the slit into the solution. In slits of $>1.0 - 1.5$ mm, the concentration

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Slit corrosion of low-carbon steel

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of dissolved O₂ decreases along the depth of the slit more uniformly than in narrow slits, and complete consumption of O₂ in the depth of the slit occurs much later. In narrow slits (0.05-0.2 mm), the amount of dissolved O₂ decreases rapidly, and at a distance of 5-6 mm. its quantity is 5-6 times smaller than at the inlet of the slit after 10-15 min from the beginning of the experiment. The behavior of the metal in the slit, when there is no contact with the metal which is in a free O₂ current, shows that in a wide slit the cathode surface occupies a much larger area than in a narrow one; therefore, the rate of corrosion (RC) is higher in the wide slit. It is stressed that the RC is even lower in the narrow slit. When there is no contact with the metal in the electrolyte, than the RC of the same metal which is in a free current of dissolved O₂. In a contact of the metal in the slit with the metal in the electrolyte which is freely flown around by the O₂ of the solution, the metal surface in the slit becomes completely anodic very quickly, and is destroyed the more intensively, the larger the cathode surface. An increase in the surface

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of the contacting metal in the volume of the electrolyte increases the RC
of the metal in the slit. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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ZARETSKII, Ye.M.

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A056/A101

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AUTHOR:

Zaretskii, Ye. M.

TITLE:

Examination of anodizing of the magnesium alloy ML-5 (ML-5)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1961, 70, abstract 41534
("Tr. Mosk. in-ta khim. mashinostr.", 1960, 22, 190-207)

TEXT: The author examines the anodizing of the ML-5 alloy by d-c in alkaline-phenol-silicate and alkaline fluoride electrolytes (composition given). During anodizing of samples at 50 - 80°C, $D_a = 1 - 2 \text{ a/dm}^2$ and a processing time of 25 - 50 min, in the alkaline-phenol-silicate electrolyte, the weight of the coating formed increases rectilinearly. The prolongation of anodizing to 120 min gives a friable coating, peeling easily off the sample. The current yield decreases in proportion with the electrolyte temperature lowering; the increase of D_a and the duration of the process. In anodizing of samples in the alkaline-fluoride electrolyte at $D_a = 0.5 - 3 \text{ a/cm}^2$ and temperature 50°C, the coating weight depends not much on D_a and is chiefly determined by the amount of electricity consumed. At a constant D_a , the voltage at the bath terminals increases from 30 to 80 v. With the production of a definite thickness, independently of

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Examination of anodizing of the manganese ...

D_a, after having let through approximately the same quantities of electricity, the coating is ruptured. No relation between D_a, the quantity of electricity consumed and the quantity of Mg passing into the electrolyte was established. The author proposes a mechanism of anodic oxidization of Mg at its anodizing in the alkaline-fluoride electrolyte.

Ye. L.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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